

§ 70.29

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–03 Edition)

§ 70.29 Suspension of statutes of limitations.

(a) *Suspension while a proceeding under 26 U.S.C. 7609(b) is pending.* Under 26 U.S.C. 7609(e)(1), the statutes of limitations of 26 U.S.C. 6501 and 6531 are suspended if a notified person with respect to whose liability a summons is issued, or the notified person's agent, nominee, or other person acting under the direction or control of the notified person, takes any action as provided in 26 U.S.C. 7609(b).

(1) *Agent, nominee, etc.* A person is a notified person's agent, nominee, or other person acting under the direction or control of a notified person for purposes of 26 U.S.C. 7609(e) if the person with respect to whose liability the summons is issued has the ability in fact or at law to cause the agent, etc., to take the actions permitted under 26 U.S.C. 7609(b). Thus, in the case of a corporation, direction or control by the notified person may exist even though less than 50 percent of the voting power of the corporation is held by the notified person.

(2) *Period during which a proceeding, etc., is pending.* Under 26 U.S.C. 7609(e), the statute of limitations shall be suspended for the period during which a proceeding and any appeals regarding the enforcement of such summons is pending. This period begins on the date the petition to quash the summons is filed in district court. The period continues until all appeals are disposed of, or until the expiration of the period in which an appeal may be taken or a request for a rehearing may be made. Full compliance, partial compliance, and noncompliance have no effect on the suspension provisions. The periods of limitations which are suspended under 26 U.S.C. 7609(e) are those which apply to the taxable periods to which the summons relates.

(3) *Taking of action as provided in 26 U.S.C. 7609(b).* Title 26 U.S.C. 7609(b) allows intervention by a notified person as a matter of right upon compliance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The phrase "takes any action as provided in subsection (b)", found in 26 U.S.C. 7609(e), includes any intervention whether or not 26 U.S.C. 7609(b) is specifically mentioned in the order of the court allowing intervention. The

phrase also includes the fulfilling of only part of the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 7609(b)(2), relating to the right of a person to institute a proceeding to quash. Thus, for instance, if a notified person notifies a person who has been summoned by sending a copy of the petition by registered or certified mail but does not mail a copy of that notice to the appropriate person and office under 26 U.S.C. 7609(b)(2)(B), the notified person has taken an action under 26 U.S.C. 7609(e).

(b) *Suspension after 6 months of service of summons.* In the absence of the resolution of the third-party recordkeeper's response to the summons described in 26 U.S.C. 7609(c) or the summoned party's response to a summons described in 26 U.S.C. 7609(f) the running of any period of limitations under 26 U.S.C. 6501 or under 26 U.S.C. 6531 with respect to any person with respect to whose liability the summons is issued (other than a person taking action as provided in 26 U.S.C. 7609(b)) shall be suspended for the period:

(1) Beginning on the date which is 6 months after the service of such summons, and

(2) Ending with the final resolution of such response.

(26 U.S.C. 7609)

[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47610, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 70.30 Time and place of examination.

(a) *Time and place.* The time and place of examination pursuant to the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 7602 must be such time and place as may be fixed by an appropriate ATF officer and as are reasonable under the circumstances. The date fixed for appearance shall not be less than 10 days from the date of the summons.

(b) *Restrictions on examination of taxpayer.* No taxpayer is to be subjected to unnecessary examination or investigations, and only one inspection of a taxpayer's books of account shall be made for each taxable year unless the taxpayer requests otherwise or unless an authorized internal revenue or an appropriate ATF officer, after investigation, notifies the taxpayer in writing

that an additional inspection is necessary.

(68A Stat. 902, as amended (26 U.S.C. 7605))

[T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29023, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.31 Entry of premises for examination of taxable objects.

(a) *General.* An appropriate ATF officer may, in the performance of his or her duty, enter in the daytime any building or place where any articles or objects subject to tax are made, produced, or kept, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining said articles or objects and also enter at night any such building or place, while open, for a similar purpose.

(b) *Distilled spirits plants.* Any appropriate ATF officer may, at all times, as well by night as by day, enter any plant or any other premises where distilled spirits are produced or rectified, or structure or place used in connection therewith for storage or other purposes; to make examination of the materials, equipment and facilities thereon; and make such gauges and inventories as such officer deems necessary. Whenever any appropriate ATF officer, having demanded admittance, and having declared his or her name and office, is not admitted to such premises by the proprietor or other person having charge thereof, such officer may at all times, use such force as is necessary for such officer to gain entry to such premises.

(c) *Authority to break up grounds.* An appropriate ATF officer, and any person acting in his or her aid, may break up the ground on any part of a distilled spirits plant, or any other premises where spirits are produced or rectified, or any ground adjoining or near to such plant or premises, or any wall or partition thereof, or belonging thereto, or other place, to search for any pipe, cock, private conveyance, or utensil; and, upon finding any such pipe or conveyance leading therefrom or thereto, to break up any ground, house, wall, or other place through or into which such pipe or other conveyance leads, and to break or cut away such pipe or other conveyance, and turn any cock, or to

determine whether such pipe or other conveyance conveys or conceals any spirits, mash, wort, or beer, or other liquor, from the sight or view of the appropriate ATF officer, so as to prevent or hinder such officer from taking a true account thereof.

(68A Stat. 903, 72 Stat. 1357 (26 U.S.C. 7606, 5203))

[T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29023, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.32 Examination of records and objects.

Any appropriate ATF officer may enter, during business hours, the premises of any regulated establishment for the purpose of inspecting and examining any records, articles, or other objects required to be kept by such establishment under 18 U.S.C. chapter 40 or 44, or provisions of 26 U.S.C. enforced and administered by the Bureau, or regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(68A Stat. 715, as amended, 903, 72 Stat. 1348, 1361, 1373, 1381, 1390, 1391, 1395, 82 Stat. 231, as amended, 84 Stat. 955; (26 U.S.C. 5741, 7606, 5146, 5207, 5275, 5367, 5415, 5504, 5555, 18 U.S.C. 923, 843))

[T.D. ATF-331, 57 FR 40328, Sept. 3, 1992, as amended by T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29023, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.33 Authority of enforcement officers of the Bureau.

Appropriate ATF officers may perform the following functions:

- (a) Carry firearms;
- (b) Execute and serve search warrants and arrest warrants, and serve subpoenas and summonses issued under authority of the United States;
- (c) In respect to the performance of such duty, make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in his presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed, or is committing, such felony; and
- (d) In respect to the performance of such duty, make seizures of property